The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 164.] SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1794. [Vol. II.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THIS DAY,
At X o'Clock,
WILL BE SOLD, AT THE *VENDUE STORE*,
OPPOSITE COL. HOOE'S,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
WET and DRY GOODS.
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER, V. M.
Alexandria, April 19, 1794.

FOR SALE,
At the ALEXANDRIA BOOK STORE,
LAW's CHURCH MUSIC,
VIZ.

	Cents.
The Rudiments of Music, wholesale, at	67
Retail,	84
A Collection of Hymns & Tunes, wholesale,	25
Retail,	30
The Musical Primer, a new work, wholesale,	20
Retail,	25
The Musical Magazine, a do. No. 1, whol.	17
Ret.	21
Do. Do. 2, whol.	17
Ret.	21

N. B. Subscriptions for Mr. Law's Musical Magazine are taken in at the aforesaid Store, and by several gentlemen in the Town and its vicinity, to Subscribers at the wholesale price.

☞ THE Subscriber having stopped business, requests those who have any demands against him to bring in their accounts for settlement; and solicits those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment. JOHN HARPER.
Alexandria, April 16, 1794.

A HACKNEY-COACH may be

had by the Hour or Day, with good Horses and a careful Driver, by applying to
JESSE SIMMS.
Alexandria, April 16, 1794.

PIRACY!

THE Schooner Delight, the property of Manuel Antonio Martin, of the island of Bonavista, was, on the 1st of October last, while lying at anchor in the Road of that island, forcibly entered and carried off by John Dunham, John Murray, a man by the name of Dodge; and one other person, name unknown—This vessel was sold to M. A. Martin, by William M'Neill, who came to Bona Vista in her from Madeira. She was built in the County of Matthews, State of Virginia, and was registered at New-York, the 16th April, 1793. Her name was printed on her stern. Her dimentions as follows: 56 feet 6 inches keel, 16 feet 6 inches beam, hold 6 feet 2 inches, her burthen 56 tons.

At the time of their entering the vessel, there was a black man on board by the name of Balihazer, whom they carried off with them. John Dunham was mate of the vessel under Capt. M'Neill, prior to the sale of her, and the other persons were mariners. Dunham is a married man, and has a family at Nantucket.

The cargo of the vessel consisted of the following articles, viz. 2 cases containing 74 pieces linen; one case of wine glasses; 1 bale containing 9 pieces broadcloth: 1 do. 9 do. 79 pieces cotton, (needle worked): 33 do. do. inferior; 2 moys of salt; she had seven small arms and some pistols.

If any person can give any information of this vessel, or any part of the property, so that it can be recovered, or the offenders brought to justice, they are requested to inform Messrs. *Joseph Anthony & Son*, Philadelphia; *Murray & Mumford*, New-York; *Clark & Nightingale*, Providence; or *Head & Amory* Boston.

*** The several Printers in the different States, are requested to insert the above in their papers.
March 20, 1794.

PARTICULAR ADVICE

of the departure of Citizen Grenier for France.

CITIZEN Grenier Colonel of the French Patriotic troops of the army of Bordeaux (County) & Capt. of a frigate of the first rank in the Marine of the French Republic, gives notice of his intention of returning to France, and respectfully requests certain individuals of Maryland and Virginia to call on him at Alexandria.

Miniature Painting.

MR. VERMONNET, who has lately arrived in this town, offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen in the art of taking likenesses in miniature.—He informs those who are disposed to encourage him, that he may be found at Mr. Abert's Tavern.
Alexandria, March 24, 1794.

ROBERT HAMILTON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

SWEDISH IRON,
Window-Glass, 8 by 10,
Cordage of different sizes,
English Sail-Duck,
Playing-Cards,
Blank Books,
Nutmegs and Mace,
Fish in barrels,
Sugars in do.
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in cases,
Brandy in pipes & hhds,
London particular & Madeira Wines, in quarter casks;

ALSO
New-England and Eastern Shore inch and two-inch Plank, and a parcel of New-England Spars and large Scantling.
Alexandria, Feb. 6, 1794.

RICKETTS & NEWTON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE
A large Quantity of
Men, Women, Boys and Girls' SHOES,

30 Pieces Sail-Duck,
6 Hhds. Molasses,
45 Barrels Seed-Potatoes,
2000 Weight Soal-Leather,
20 Boxes Cod Fish (a Quintal in a box)
40 Boxes Mould Candles,
40 Do. dipped do.
40 Do. Soap,
1000 Yards Tow Cloth,
12 Barrels Salmon,
Several articles of Mahogany Furniture,
Also East-India Sugars in bags,
Coffee, Hyson, Green and Bohea Tea,
Alexandria, April 10. 1794.

1000 Bushels Allum Salt;

1000 do. Lisbon do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
COFFEE in bags;
SUGAR in barrels and bags;
Choice New-England CHEESE;
BAR IRON;
STONE LIME in hhds.
And BOHEA TEA
For Sale by
J. B. Dabney.
Alexandria, April 2, 1794. 3taw3w.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
By the Subscribers,
A few Puncheons 3d proof
GRENADA RUM,
A parcel of dried and salted
HIDES.
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE & CO.
They have likewise for Sale,
Pork, Loaf Sugar, Bar-Iron, &c.
Alexandria, March 18. 1794.

JOHN MANDEVILLE

HAS RECEIVED
A few seasonable GOODS,
Consisting of
Broad & narrow Checks; Sheetings; shirting; Flax and Tow Osnaburgs; Silk and Cotton Hose; with an assortment of Twists, sewings, Bandano Handkerchiefs, &c.—A low advance will be taken if sold by the Package; if not sold by the Package by the middle of next week, they will be opened and sold by the Piece.
Alexandria, April 12, 1794.

☞ TAKE NOTICE ☜

I Forewarn all persons from purchasing, or taking an assignment of any Bond whatever of mine, made payable to Col. Philip Barbour. On or about the 1st of August, 1792, I passed several different bonds to Col. Barbour for different sums, to be paid at different periods, for the purchase of a large quantity of Land in Kentucky; within these four days I have received undoubted information that but a very small quantity of them, not equal to the money I have already paid, remains unclaimed, and taken away by prior and better rights. I do not know, or suppose, that Col. Barbour knew of these claims at the time he sold the lands to me, and received my bonds, and therefore would not have it understood that I mean to hold out the most distant hint of want of candour in him towards me in this transaction; but as accidents may happen to one, or both, I think it proper to take this precautionary step.
R. T. HOOE.
Alexandria, April 41. 1794.

CASH
Given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags by the Printer hereof.

CORDAGE

Of large size and of the best quality, also
WHITE ROPE

Of every description, to be had, on the most reasonable terms, either at the Rope-Walk, or the Store of Mr. THOMAS IRVIN, on *Harper's* Wharf.
☞ To persons wanting a large quantity a considerable discount will be made.
*** Ropes for the use of Farmers, such as Bed-Cords, Trace Ropes and Leading-Lines, may be had on very moderate terms, by the quantity, at either of the above places. JAMES IRVIN.
Alexandria, Jan. 20. 1794.

Baltimore and Alexandria Packet.

THE Schooner ISABELLA, James Bryan, master, now lying at Col. Hooe's wharf, and has good accommodations for passengers. She will run as a constant trader. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board.
Alexandria, April 14th. 1794.

FOR SALE,
At the Alexandria BOOK STORE,
THE
UNITED STATES REGISTER;
A new and useful publication.
April 11, 1794.

Fresh young Hyson Tea,

At retail, and a few bushels of
Red Clover Seed
FOR SALE by
RICKETTS and NEWTON.
Alexandria, April 1, 1794.

THOMPSON's WINE is for Sale

at Messrs. Montgomery & Henry's, in Richmond; Messrs. White, Whittle & Co. Norfolk; at Messrs. Carter & Boyd Beverley's, in Tappahannock; and at Robert Hamilton & Co's, in Alexandria; and there warranted of the first quality.
March 10, 1794.

A loose Great Coat lost.

TAKEN out of Mr. *Wise's* Bar-Room, the last Ball Night, a drab coloured GREAT COAT, about half worn, with large imperial buttons; the neck of the cape is lined with olive coloured velvet; the left sleeve soiled with lampblack. It being a rainy night, it is presumed (as the owner carried all night at Mr. *Wise's*) some gentleman threw it over his shoulders, and it has escaped his memory to send it back.—Should any gentleman recollect wearing such a coat, his returning it to the care of Mr. *Jesse Simms*, will particularly oblige the owner.
April 9. 1794.

DOCTOR AMBROSE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Alexandria, that he intends to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY and MIDWIFERY, on Royal Street, three doors from King Street, and hopes, from several years successful practice which he has had in London, and his attention to business, to be able to give general satisfaction.
He has also opened a DRUG and CHYMICAL STORE, and flatters himself that the quality of his medicines, and reasonable charges, will merit the approbation of all who wish to favour him with their custom.
Alexandria, April 7, 1794.

Wanted Immediately,

A Negro BOY and GIRL, between 17 and 25 years of age. The boy must have some knowledge of common plantation or farming work—the girl must be acquainted with common house work. Cash will be paid for them.
☞ To be sold, for want of employ, two good SADDLE HORSES. Apply to the Printer.

TO BE LET,
A convenient HOUSE for a private

family, in a healthy part of this Town, the property of *William Hunter*. This house has many conveniencies, such as a fine garden, smoke house, stable, &c. For terms apply to SAMUEL ARELL, or
P. G. MARSTELLER.
Alexandria, March 18, 1794.

FOR SALE
A Quantity of first quality MUSCOVADO SUGARS, in hogsheads and barrels, and a parcel of GREEN COFFEE of the first quality—Greatest proportion of both articles is subject to the Drawback.—Apply to DAVID EASTON.
Alexandria, April 4, 1794.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[British *official* account of the EVACUATION of TOULON.]

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, *January* 15, 1794.

THIS morning Sir Sydney Smith and major Moncrief arrived at the office of the right hon. Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department, with dispatches from vice-admiral lord Hood and major general David Dundas, of which the following are copies and extracts.

Victory, Hieres Bay, Dec. 20, 1793.

It is my duty to acquaint you, that I have been obliged to evacuate Toulon, and to retire from the harbour to this anchorage.

It became unavoidably necessary that this retreat should not be deferred, as the enemy commanded the town and ships by their shot and shells; I therefore, agreeably to the governor's plan, directed the boats of the fleet to assemble by eleven o'clock, near Fort la Malgue, and I am happy to say the whole of the troops were brought off to the number of 8000, without the loss of one man; and in the execution of this service I have infinite pleasure in acknowledging my very great obligations to captain Elphinkone for his unremitting zeal and exertion, who saw the last man off; and it is a very conformable satisfaction to me that several thousands of the meritorious inhabitants of Toulon were sheltered in his majesty's ships.

I propose sending the vice-admirals Hotham and Cosby, with some other ships, to Leghorne or Porto Ferrara, to complete their wine and provisions, which run very short, having many mouths to feed, and to remain with the rest to block up the ports of Toulon and Marseilles. Circumstances which had taken place made the retreat absolutely necessary to be affected as soon as possible, and prevented the execution of a settled arrangement for destroying the French ships and Arsenal. I ordered the Vulcan fireship to be primed, and Sir Sydney Smyth, who joined me from Smyrna about a fortnight ago, having offered his services to burn the ships, I put capt. Hare under his orders, with the lieutenants Tupper and Gore, of the Victory, lieutenant Pater, of the Britannia, and lieutenant R. W. Miller of the Windsor Castle. Ten of the enemy's ships of the line in the arsenal, with the mast house, great store house, hemp house, and other buildings, were totally destroyed, and before day-light all his majesty's ships, with those of Spain and two Sicilies, were out of reach of the enemy's shot and shells, except the Robust, which was to receive capt. Elphinstone, and she followed very soon after, without a shot striking her. I have under my orders rear-admiral Togoff, of the Commerce de Marseilles, Puissant, and Pompee, of the line, and the Pearl, Arethusa, and Topaze frigates, and several large corvettes, which I have manned, and employed in collecting wine and provisions from the different ports in Spain and Italy, having been constantly in want of one species or another, and am now at short allowance.

Don Langara undertook to destroy the ships in the Bason, but, I am informed, found it not practicable; and as the Spanish troops had the guarding the powder vessels, which contained the powder of the ships I ordered into the bason and arsenal on my coming here, as well as that from the distant magazines, within the enemy's reach, I requested the Spanish admiral would be pleased to give orders for their being scuttled and sunk; but, instead of doing that, the officer to whom that duty was entrusted, blew them up, by which two fine gun boats, which I had ordered to attend Sir Sydney Smith, were shook to pieces. The lieutenant commanding one of them was killed, and several seamen badly wounded. I am sorry to add, that lieutenant Goddard, of the Victory, who commanded the seamen upon the Heights of Grasse, was wounded, but I hope and trust not dangerously.

I beg to refer you for further particulars to general Dundas respecting the evacuation of Toulon, and to Sir Sydney Smith, as to the burning the enemy's ships, &c. on which service he very much distinguished himself; and he gives great praise to capt. Hare, of the Friendship, as well as to all the lieutenants employed under him.

It is with very peculiar satisfaction I have the honor to acquaint you, that the utmost harmony, and most cordial understanding, has happily subsisted in his majesty's army and fleet, not only between the officers of all ranks, but between the seamen and soldiers also.

I herewith transmit you a copy of Sir Sydney Smith's letter to me, with a list of the officers employed under him, and also a return of officers and seamen killed and wounded at Fort Mulgrave on the 17th.

I have the honor to be &c.

HOOD.

Toulon, Dec. 18.

My lord,

Agreeably to your lordship's order, I proceeded with the swallow tender, three English and three Spanish gun-boats to the arsenal, and immediately began making the necessary preparations for burning the French ships and stores therein. We found the dock gates well secured by the judicious arrangements of the governor, although the dock-yard people had already substituted the three coloured cockade for the white one. I did not think it safe to attempt the securing any of them, considering the small force I had with me, and considering that a contest of any kind would occupy our whole attention, and prevent us from accomplishing our purpose.

The galley slaves, to the number of at least 600, shewed themselves jealous spectators of our operations: their disposition to oppose us was evident;—and being unchained, which was unusual, rendered it necessary to keep a watchful eye on them on board the gallies, by pointing the guns of the Swallow Tender and one of the gun-boats on them, in such a manner as to enfilade the quay on which they must have landed to come to us, assuring them at the same time, that no harm should happen to them if they remained quiet. The enemy kept up a cross fire of shot and shells on the spot from Malbousquet, and the neighbouring hills, which contributed to keep the gally slaves in subjection, and operated, in every respect, favourably for us, by keeping the republican party in the town within their houses, while it occasioned little interruption to our work of preparing and placing combustible matter in the different store houses, and on board the ships; such was the steadiness of the few brave seamen I had under my command. A great multitude of the enemy continued to draw down the hill towards the dock-yard wall, and as the night closed in, they came near enough to pour in an irregular though quick fire of musquetry on us from the Boulangerie, and of cannon from the heights which overlooked it. We kept them at bay by discharges of grape shot from time to time, which prevented their coming so near as to discover the insufficiency of our force to repel a closer attack. A gun-boat was stationed to flank the wall on the outside, and two field-pieces were placed within against the wicket usually frequented by the workmen, of whom we were particularly apprehensive. About 8 o'clock I had the satisfaction of seeing lieutenant Gore towing in the Vulcan fire-ship. Capt. Hare, her commander, placed her, agreeably to my directions, in a masterly manner, across the tier of the men of war, and the additional force of her guns and men diminished my apprehensions of the galley slaves rising on us, as their manner and occasional tumultuous debates ceased entirely on her appearance. The only noise heard among them was the hammer knocking off their fetters, which humanity forbade my opposing, as they might therefore be more at liberty to save themselves on the conflagration taking place around them. In this situation we continued to wait most anxiously for the hour concerted with the governor for the inflammation of the trains. The moment the signal was made, we had the satisfaction to see the flames rise in every quarter. Lieutenant Tupper was charged with the burning of the general magazine, the pitch, tar, tallow, and oil store-houses, and succeeded most perfectly; the hemp magazine was also included in this blaze; it being nearly calm was unfortunate to the spreading of the flames, but 250 barrels of tar divided among the deals and other timber, insured the rapid ignition of that whole quarter which lieutenant Tupper had undertaken.

The mast house was equally well set on fire, by lieutenant Middleton, of the Britannia. Lieutenant Pater of the Britannia continued in a most daring manner to brave the flames, in order to complete the work where the fire seemed to have caught imperfectly. I was obliged to call him off, lest his retreat should become impracticable; his situation was the more perilous, as the enemy's fire redoubled as soon as the blaze of light rendered us distinct objects of their aim. Lieutenant Ironmonger, of the Royals, remained with the guard at the gate till the last, long after the Spanish guard was withdrawn, and was brought safely off by captain Edge of the Alert, to whom I had confided the important service of closing our retreat, and bringing off our detached parties, which were saved to a man. I was sorry to find myself deprived of the further services of capt. Hare: He had performed that of placing his fire ship to admiration, but was blown into the water, and much scorched, by the explosion of her priming, when in the act of putting the match to it.—Lieutenant Gore was also much burnt, and I was consequently deprived of him also, which I regretted the more from the recollection of his bravery and activity in the warm service of Fort Mulgrave. Mr. Eales, midshipman, who was also with him on this occasion, deserves my praise for his conduct throughout this service. The guns of the fire-ship going off on both sides as they heated, in the direction that was given them, towards those quarters from whence we were most apprehensive of the enemy forcing their way in upon us, checked their career. Their shouts and republican songs, which we could hear distinctly, continued till they, as well as ourselves, were in a manner thunderstruck by the explosion of some thousand barrels of powder, on board the Iris frigate, lying in the Inner Read, without us, and which had been injudiciously set on fire by the Spanish boats, in going off, instead of being sunk, as ordered. The concussion of air, and the shower of falling timber on fire, was such as nearly to destroy the whole of us. Lieutenant Patey, of the Terrible, with his whole boat's crew nearly perished: the boat was blown to pieces, but the men were picked up alive. The Union gun-boat, which was nearest to the Iris, suffered considerably. Mr. Young being killed, with three men, and the vessel shaken to pieces.

I had given it in charge to the Spanish officers to fire the ships in the bason before the town, but they returned, and reported that various obstacles had prevented their entering it. We attempted it together, as soon as we had completed the business in the arsenal, but were repulsed in our attempt to cut the boom, by repeated vollies of musquetry from the flag-ship and the wall of the battery Royale. The cannon of that battery had been spiked by the judicious precaution taken by the governor, previously to the evacuation of the town.

The failure of our attempt on the ships in the bason before the town, owing to the insufficiency of our force, made me regret that the Spanish gun-boats had been withdrawn from me to perform other service. The Adjutant Don Pedro Gortiella, Don Francisco Riguelme, and Donfrancisco Trusollo, remained with me to the last, and I feel bound to bear testimony of the zeal and activity with which they performed the most essential services during the whole of this business, as far as the insufficiency of their force allowed it, being reduced, by the retreat of the gun-boats, to a single felucca, and a mortar boat which had expended its ammunition, but contained 30 men with cutlasses.

We now proceeded to burn the Hero and Themistocles, two 74 gun-ships lying in the inner road. Our approach to them had hitherto been impracticable in boats, as the French prisoners who had been left in the latter ship were still in possession of her, and had shewn a determination to resist our attempt to come on board. The scene of conflagration around them, heightened by the late tremendous explosion, had however awakened their fears for their lives. Thinking this to be the case, I addressed them, expressing my readiness to land them in a place of safety, if they would submit; and they thankfully accepted the offer, shewing themselves to be completely intimidated, and very grateful for our humane intentions towards them, in not attempting to burn them with the ship. It was necessary to proceed with precaution, as they were more numerous than ourselves. We at length completed their disembarkation, and then set her on fire. On this occasion I had nearly lost my valuable friend and assistant, Lieutenant Miller of the Winsor-Castle, who had staid so long on board to insure the fire taking, that it gained on him suddenly, and it was not without being very much scorched, and the risk of being suffocated, that we could approach the ship to take him in. The loss to the service would have been very great had we not succeeded in our endeavours to save him. Mr. Knight, midshipman of the Windsor-Castle, who was in the boat with me, shewed much activity and address on this occasion, as well as firmness throughout the day.

The explosion of a second powder vessel, equally unexpected, and with a shock even greater than the first, again put us in the most imminent danger of perishing; and when it is considered that we were within the sphere of the falling timber, it is next to miraculous that no one piece, of the many which made the water foam round us, happened to touch either the swallow or the three boats with me.

Having now set fire to every thing within our reach, exhausted our combustible preparations and our strength to such a degree, that the men absolutely dropped on the oars, we directed our course to join the fleet, running the guantlet under a few ill-directed shot from the forts of Balaguier and Aiguillete, now occupied by the enemy; but fortunately without loss of any kind, we proceeded to the place appointed for the embarkation of the troops, and took of as many as we could carry. It would be injustice to those officers whom I have omitted to name, for their not having been so immediately under my eye, if I did not acknowledge myself indebted to them all for their extraordinary exertions in the execution of this great national object. The quickness with which the inflammation took effect on my signal, its extent and duration, are the best evidences that every officer and man was ready at his post, and firm under the most perilous circumstances; I therefore subjoin a list of the whole who were employed on this service.

We can ascertain that the fire extended to at least ten sail of the line, how much further we cannot say. The loss of the general magazine, and of the quantity of pitch, tar, rosin, hemp, timber, cordage and gunpowder, must considerably impede the equipment of the few ships that remain. I am sorry to have been obliged to leave any, but I hope your lordship will be satisfied that we did as much as our circumscribed means enabled us to do, in a limitted time, pressed as we are by a force so much superior to us. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. S. SMITH.

Right Hon. Lord Hood.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16.

The expedition which lately took place, under the command of gen. Otto, in the environs of Guise and St. Quentin, was confined to the carrying off an hostile magazine, and to the burning of a village, the inhabitants of which had treacherously fired upon our troops while the latter peaceably marched through it. The other Austrian columns which had advanced at the same time towards Landrecy and Maubeuge, retreated after some smart skirmishes. In the environs of Tournay frequent movements are however still observed among our troops. We continue to send artillery towards Lisle, and a corps of Austrians has just taken station between Douay and Lisle, and near the Abbey of Flines, which greatly interrupts the communication between those two republican cities.

The enemy on their part, collect in force between Douay and Orchies; and between the 3d and 4th, some serious actions took place in the vicinity of the latter place.

On the 3d a republican column advanced towards Roncq, but was repulsed. The French are also gathering considerable detachments in the environs of Furnes, which place it appears to be their intention to take by a *coup de main*, and to advance afterwards against Nieuport. But this latter place is now in a respectable state of defence: besides a garrison of 3000 men, its outworks are considerable, and its artillery very numerouss

It was doubtless with a view of executing their plan, that the enemy advanced on the 4th instant, with a body of troops near Furnes. But the Republicans were somewhat too precipitate. An officer who commanded a dyke which the Sans Culottes had behind them, ordered it to be cut, and upwards of one hundred of the enemy were drowned.

The enemy continually make incursions into our territory for booty.

The sortie of the garrison of Philipville, which had been shortly before reinforced, had no other object than booty. The enemy so far succeeded as to carry off the cattle, provisions of all kind, and a great number of horses.

Since the beginning of this week, 3000 Austrians, both infantry and cavalry, have passed in different detach-

ed bodies through this city. We remarked among them a ſquadron of the beautiful regiment of the huſſars of the Emperor. We alſo learn from Namur, that troops are daily arriving in that city and cantoned on the banks of the Meaſe.

Yeſterday ſeveral waggons full of ſpecie reached this place. Theſe remittances are very frequent, as the expenſes of the war abſorb immenſe ſums.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

January 7.

Philippeau preſented a ſtring of 26 charges againſt Generals Ronſin and Roſignol, and other agents of the Miniſtry. He chiefly accuſed thoſe two generals of having diſorganized the army of the Weſt, excited the ſoldiers by their example to inſubordination, cauſed the Republican army to be conſtantly beat by the banditti, and delivered into the hands of the latter its whole artillery. He alſo accuſed them of having, by their meaſures, prevented the hemming in of the rebellious hordes of la Vendee, and of courſe the termination of the war, and of not having ſeconded the army of Lucon at the moment when it marched againſt the banditti, &c. Philippeau moved that his long ſeries of accuſations be referred to the committee of general ſafety, to whom he promiſed to ſend irrefragable proofs.

Chodieu—"Philippeau is the inſtrument of a faction which ſeeks to divide the Patriots. There is not a word of truth in all he has told you: and I pledge myſelf, for my own part, to prove by documents, that if Philippeau is not a madman, he is at leaſt an impoſter. The convention has long been deceived with regard to the events in La Vendee; and had I not been ill this day, I would have given proper eclairciſſements; but my report will be ready in three days."

Merlin—"It is the duty of a National Deputy, who has followed a part of the operations of Weſtermann in La Vendee, to do homage to his bravery and talents. At the retreat from Laval, Weſterman played the very devil with the banditti: He was gunner, muſqueteer, trooper, general—now on foot—then on horſe-back—he fought, rallied the fugitives, and commanded. At the defeat of Chatillon, he threw off his clothes, and with his naked arms purſued the runaways, crying, "You are not capable of ſerving the Republic! kill me, or die with me!" On the 10th of Auguſt, he broke open the gates of the Thuilleries. Weſtermann is an uſeful man, and has rendered great ſervices to the Republic."

From the Salem Gazette.

Mr. CUSHING.

I AM a high ſon of Liberty—and ſincerely wiſh the guillotine may be the portion of every one who does not think as I do. I am a true friend to the freedom of the preſs—and think the Printers ought to publiſh freely every thing offered them on the *right* ſide of public queſtions—and to be turned out of their employment if they publiſh on the *wrong* ſide.—I am conſiderably older than you are, Mr. Cuſhing, and am therefore wiſer by the experience of age; and beſides, I have more money, and have formerly been a member of the *Houſe*, and muſt therefore be allowed to know more about politics than you, or even than men of equal age and property with myſelf, who have been confined to the narrow walks of private life. Theſe things being conſidered, it will plainly appear that I ought to keep an eye over the Editors of newſpapers; for if theſe ſources of information become impure, thoſe who drink of their ſtreams will be poiſoned, and if men of *my importance* don't give leſſons to the Printers, who will? The Printers, Mr. Cuſhing, have it in their power to do more good than any claſs of people whatever—if they would not contradict each other, they would have none to contradict them; and ſo they might make all their readers *think* alike — *act* alike—and in the courſe of time, I have no doubt, to even *look* alike—get them all to think, act, and look on the *right* ſide of things, what a happy people ſhould we be!

Now Mr. Printer, you did very wrong in your laſt, (and I have heard twenty people ſay the ſame) to publiſh the pieces ſigned "An *Elector*" and "*Eſſex*"—it is your duty *not* to publiſh any thing for thoſe ariſtocratic dogs, who don't think as I do about certain men. Don't you ſee that they want to enſlave us all—to overſet our ſtate of governments—to deſtroy the freedom of thinking, and ſpeaking our minds about public men and public meaſures? Why 'tis as plain as the noſe on your face—and if you continue to print for ſuch tyrannical lordlings, you are no better than a traitor to your country, and will deſerve to be ſent to France, to be made a head ſhorter. Indeed nothing ſaves you from preſent damnation, but the piece which followed, ſigned "*A mechanic.*" Now there you did right, to publiſh in favor of the old patriot of '75—only it ought to have put him up for governor, inſtead of that crafty ariſtocrat, judge Cuſhing, who wants to ſue all the ſtates.

Now, Mr. Printer, if you mean to conduct a *free preſs*, which is eſſential to liberty, don't print any more for thoſe people whoſe ſentiments tend to the deſtruction of all freedom. They are rank old tories, who wiſh to throw us into the hands of Great-Britain, as they did in '75. We have now too many of her friends ſtinging us in our boſom. And mark a certain claſs, and watch them narrowly—they are the moſt dangerous—I mean *ſome* who are continually bluſtering in the ſtreets about the Britiſh, and pretend they would ſacrifice money, limbs and life, to revenge their inſults, and cruſh their power——when, all the time, they kept open ſhops for the ſale of Britiſh manufactures, which you know are the very ſinews of their ſtrength; and to cut which, would at once revenge their injuries, and make the haughty Briton crawl at our feet.

If you ſhould have any more electioneering or political pieces, Mr. Cuſhing, ſhow them to me, and I will tell you whether they will do to print.

An Enemy to Ariſtocrats.

COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 19.

The following paragraph may be found in Doctor FRANKLIN's Letters:

"Britain has not yet well digeſted the loſs of its dominion over us, and has ſtill at times ſome flattering hopes of recovering it. Accidents may increaſe thoſe hopes, and encourage dangerous attempts. A breach between us and France would infallibly bring the Engliſh again upon our backs: and yet we have ſome wild beaſts among our countrymen, who are endeavouring to weaken that connection."

BY LAST NIGHT's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

This day the following Reſolution in ſubſtance, paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives in committee of the whole—61 in the affirmative—and was reported to the Houſe, and laid on the table.

Reſolved, that until the Britiſh government ſhall make compenſation to the citizens of the U. S. for ſpoliations on their commerce, for the negroes carried away contrary to the treaty of peace, and until the weſtern poſts ſhall be delivered up—all commercial intercourſe ſhall ceaſe between the ſubjects of Great-Britain or the ſubjects of any other nation and the citizens of the United States, ſo far as the ſame ſhall relate to articles of the growth or manufactures of Great-Britain or Ireland; provided the ſame ſhall not take place before the day of

April 5. A motion was this day made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives to ſtrike out the ſeveral ſpecifications contained in the reſolution paſſed yeſterday in committee of the whole for ſtopping the commercial intercourſe with Great-Britain.

This motion, after ſome debate, was withdrawn—and was ſucceeded by another for the previous queſtion—whether the main queſtion ſhall be now put—further debates enſued—the motion for the previous queſtion was at length put and loſt, 53 to 44—and the Houſe adjourned without deciding on the reſolution, as reported by the committee of the whole.

Copy of a letter from CAPT. BARNEY, to a gentleman in Congreſs.

"Kingſton, March 4th, 1794.

"SIR,

"I wrote you on the 21ſt, informing you that the Britiſh ſeemed determined to ruin the Americans, &c. Since which time a number of Americans have been ſent in, ſome of them directly from America, loaded with lumber, who have now a lawſuit to go through, the expences of which will require the whole cargo of each to pay. Many of them are obliged to abandon their veſſels, having neither money nor friends. Your brig John is libelled as *French property*, but that is merely a form, to cover ſome other reaſon. Mr. —— is going to make a claim, but was I in the ſame ſituation, I would abandon all, and come home, being well convinced all will be condemned.—

"Yeſterday I was to have been tried, but the court have adjourned till the 10th inſt. They tantalize me with "We have caught you at laſt, and we will take "good care you ſhall take no more veſſels; we wiſh the "others may fall into our hands," &c. Now, Sir, I wiſh to relate to you a piece of the greateſt impudence and inſult I ever heard: Yeſterday the American ſhip Maſſachuſetts, capt. White, arrived; ſhe was taken on her paſſage from Bourdeaux to New-York, by the letter of marque ſhip James, capt. Wilkes. On her coming into port, capt. Wilkes ordered the Britiſh enſign to be *hoiſted over the American enſign*, in which ſituation it remained all day. This inſult to the nation ought not to be ſuffered.—Satisfaction, by the puniſhment of that captain, is the leaſt that can be demanded, and was it on our ſide ſuch an affront had been given, the nation would have had more ample ſatisfaction.

"I hope, Sir, tho' that you and Mr. —— do not agree, on the Britiſh trade, &c. I ſhall ſee you among the firſt to ſupport the credit of our flag, when inſulted in ſuch a manner. If you were to be only four hours here, you would ſee more into the deſigns of the Britiſh than all the information that can be ſent to you by letter; reſt aſſured of this ſerious fact, the more you humble the more you may, they are determined, and you have nothing more to do, than inſtantly prepare to meet them: Now is your time; ſtop your proviſions and lumber, and they will ſoon render you juſtice, but let me beg of you to embargo the American veſſels, in order to keep your ſeamen, or the Britiſh will have them all."

I am &c. JOSHUA BARNEY.

APRIL 16.

A letter is publiſhed in the *Courier Francois* of yeſterday ſaid to be a literal copy of one received from New-York, dated 26th March—and among other things, contains the following article of information, viz. That two ſhips of the line and three frigates arrived at Port-au-Prince from France, the 6th of March, Painiere, Le Roy and Pageſe, who are ſent out to replace Santhonax and Polverel, that M. Le Roy and Pageſe with a ſtrong eſcort are going to Cayas to arreſt Polverel. After ſecuring Port-au-Prince, M. Le Tombe ſailed with the fleet for Jeremie, where he arrived the 12th March; and ſurprized two Engliſh frigates, and three privateers, which were in the port; the Engliſh garriſon were made priſoners of war, and nearly all the inhabitants are taken and embarked on board the fleet, to be ſent to France, to render an account of their conduct. The ſame thing happened at Jeremie as at Toulon, one part of the people as ſoon as they ſaw the fleet, turned their arms againſt the other, and were the cauſe of a feeble reſiſtance.

BALTIMORE, April 16.

Letters from Philadelphia, received by laſt Evening's Poſt, mention that the preſent Embargo will be continued for 30 days from the expiration of the time mentioned in the act of the 26th ult.

It is with concern we inform the public, that gen. Rochambeau, after an heroic defence of Fort de la Convenvention, for 5 weeks, was obliged to ſurrender that important fortreſs, about the 23d of laſt month, to a force vaſtly ſuperior, as entitles him to the higheſt encomiums for his gallant behaviour.

[A gentleman who arrived here in the brig Peggy, from St. Euſtatia, which he left on the 27th of March, informs us that *Fort de la Conſtitution*, formerly *Fort-Royal*, is not a poſt of very great importance, and was evacuated by gen. Rochambeau while it was ſtill tenable, to ſecure himſelf in *Fort-Bourbon*, now *Fort Republic*, the guns of which command the other, and he would be leſs expoſed to the fire of the enemy. It was proper to mention this, otherwiſe he might be ſuppoſed to have been in that awkward ſituation in which the Duke of York has often found himſelf, according to ſir James Murray's accounts, viz. *obliged* "to fall back to a better poſition."]

DUBLIN, January 23.

We have aſtoniſhing ſucceſs in the war. We beat the French into Toulon—ſixty miles into Germany, and into part of Italy. By the laſt packet it appears, that we have recently ſucceeded in obliging them to accept of Waterford veſſels with proviſions, and five with linen from Belfaſt. If we continue to ſucceed in this manner, we ſhall certainly be ruined *by our* good fortune.

There is no inconſiſtency whatever in the ſpeech from the throne. It alluded to our ſucceſs in running away.

Forty Puncheons high proof

GRENADA RUM,

And 60 Barrels beſt quality

BARBADOS SUGAR,

Juſt imported in the brig Peggy, Capt. M'Kenzie, and for Sale, by

William Hartſhorne & Co.

Who have alſo on hand

Dried & ſalted Hides, Loaf Sugar,

Pork, Bar-Iron, a few dozens of red, black and green Morocco Skins, &c.

Alexandria, April 19, 1794.

THOMAS VOWELL & SONS

HAVE FOR SALE

SUGARS in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Turk's Iſland Salt,
Liverpool ſtoved do.
Cotton of an excellent quality,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
German Ticklenburg,
A few pieces Ruſſia Canvas,
Whiſkey in hhds and barrels,
Candles, Soap & Chocolate in boxes,
200 wt. good Indigo,
4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails,
And a few Dry Goods.

☞ They as uſual continue to give Caſh for Wheat and Flour.

Alexandria, April 19, 1794.

Purſuant to a Decree of the Worſhipful Court of Fairfax County, in chancery, will be ſold, on Saturday the tenth day of May next, on the premiſes, for ready Money,

A certain TRACT of LAND,

in ſaid County, whereof *Michael Regan* died ſeized.—The land will be laid off in convenient lots to ſuit purchaſers.

ROGER WEST,
SAM. ARELL,
W'M HERBERT, } Commiſſioners.

April 18, 1794.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers' mill, on Cameron, near Alexandria, on the morning of the 17th inſtant, a Mulatto man named TOM, or THOMAS RAMSAY; he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, ſtout made, a miller by trade. He took a variety of clothes, among others a drab great-coat much too large for him. He broke open our ſtable and ſtole therefrom a bright bay mare, ſaddle and bridle, with plated furniture. The mare is about 7 years old this ſpring, 15 ½ hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and what is very remarkable, a ſmall roſe on each ſide of her neck. This fellow is well acquainted in Baltimore-town and county, and has a number of relations in and about ſaid town. We will give 20 dollars reward for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid Mulatto Man in any gaol ſo that we get him again, and the above reward for him and the mare.

STUMP, RICKETTS and CO.

Alexandria, April 19, 1794.

On the Flight of the French National Troops, at Tournay.

By JAMES BOSWELL, *Esq.*

WHILE *loyal honour* warm'd a Frenchman's breaſt,
The field of battle was a glorious teſt;
Nobly ambitious for his KING to fight,
To die, or conquer, was a *ſoldier's right*:
A ſtrange reverſe the *democrates* diſplay,
And prove the *Rights of Man* to *run away*.

Anſwer to the above.

WHEN ſervile honour warm'd a Frenchman's breaſt,
Of courage war was an *uncertain* teſt;
Boldly he fought, but what had he to loſe,
Save chains and ſlavery, want, and wooden ſhoes?
But now his patriot boſom freedom fires,
Love of exiſtence the bright maid inſpires;
Poſſeſs'd of property and charter'd rights,
He pauſes and he thinks before he fights.
Anxious his life, *thus happier* made, to ſave,
He ruſhes not to an untimely grave;
His power of action o'er each limb he feels,
And ſhews his *freedom* at his *very heels!*

ANGLUS.

TYRANNY.

"*The prudent father who his offſpring loves,*
By kind chaſtiſement his affection proves;
When in upliſted hands the rod he bears
Nor heeds the little culprit's flowing tears,
Does he a father's tenderneſs deny,
No, no, my friend, 'tis all humanity."

Notwithſtanding the heavy murmurs which ſome turbulent hot-headed Democrats of the preſent day make againſt tyranny, it is certainly natural to men to exerciſe *it, and* vice verſa, *muſt be for the good of man and beaſt to ſuffer it.*

In infancy, our tyrant is the nurſery maid, who after dreſſing the child in ſuch a way that a pin runs the tenth part of an inch into it's ſkin, whips the croſs brat for ſqualling. *This, when the young gentleman grows able, he repays tenfold upon the cock chaffers, kittens, and poor puppies, which are brought into the nurſery for* little maſter *to play with. In the progreſs of his buſineſs, with theſe poor animals, he uſes the ſame language that was applied to himſelf—*

"There, you little naughty thing, I beat you for your good." *When ſent to ſchool he becomes a gentle angler, and impales a worm to entrap a fiſh. Grown to man's eſtate he becomes like Nimrod* mighty hunter, *grows, enamoured of the chace, and cruſſons his ſpurs in the ſides of a generous horſe in purſuit of a wily fox, or a timid hare.*

All this tends to nothing but the deſtruction of inſects and vermin, and as to quadrupeds, ſuch as dogs and horſes, they were made for our uſe. *If we enquire into the conduct of men* to each other, *it will be found to have the very ſame tendency, and conſequently, as* all *men are diſpoſed to this diſpoſition, it muſt be* natural, *and as nature does nothing in vain, it muſt be right.*

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public that the partnerſhip between *Koontz & Ober* was diſſolved on the 20th day of Auguſt laſt, and that he will not hold himſelf reſponſible for any debts contracted, or obligations given, by *Richard Ober*, in the names of *Koontz & Ober*, ſince that period. He further informs the public that ſaid *Ober*, and his agents, have collected a conſiderable quantity of the debts due to the concern of *Koontz & Ober*, which collection, he finds, they have appropriated to their own private uſe, inſtead of paying the ſame to the ſaid Company's creditors; and there is no likelihood of their ever being paid through that channel, as the ſaid *Richard Ober* declares himſelf broke and unable; I therefore forewarn all perſons from paying, or ſettling, any accounts ſtanding open on the ſaid Company's books, or any part or parts thereof, to any of ſaid *Ober*'s agents or clerks, or to any other perſon or perſons, except ſuch as may hereafter be appointed by the ſubſcriber and the ſaid *Ober* jointly, for the purpoſe of ſettling and collecting the debts which may appear to be due on ſaid books, or to either the ſubſcriber or the ſaid *Ober*, in perſon; as all receipts, except ſuch as may be given by one of them, in their own hand writing, or by the perſon or perſons they may hereafter jointly appoint for that purpoſe, will not be deemed legal acquittances. He thinks it alſo neceſſary to mention, that demands have been already made on him, for the payment of goods purchaſed by the ſaid Ober, on his, the ſaid Ober's private account, which has been confeſſed by the ſaid Ober, ſince the demands were made upon the ſubſcriber. He requeſts all perſons having juſt claims againſt Koontz and Ober, contracted during the exiſtence of their partnerſhip, to bring them ſpeedily forward, that meaſures may be taken to diſcharge the ſame, and that unjuſt actions may be diſcovered.

JOHN KOONTZ.

Frederick, Co. Virginia, April 7, 1794.

☞ Thoſe whom it may concern, are deſired to take notice, that the co-partnerſhip of Koontz and Taggert, was never methodically eſtabliſhed; therefore, the intention thereof is diſſolved by mutual conſent.

John Koontz,
Patrick Taggert.

April 7, 1794.

Blank Manifeſts, Seamens' Articles, &c. to be had at this office.

The KNIGHT of MALTA
AND
CMOPOUND.

THE firſt is an imported Jack, from the iſland of Malta; the other comes from a Jenny of the ſame iſland, and got by the large Spaniſh Jack, *Royal Gift*, and is now five years old. They will cover, at *Mount-Vernon*, the enſuing Spring, at FOUR POUNDS the ſeaſon (eſtimating dollars at ſix ſhillings) and half a dollar to the groom.

At the ſame place

TRAVELLER,

A dark bay horſe, in his prime, full fifteen hands high, handſomely formed and marked, and more than three quarters blooded, will cover at FORTY SHILLINGS (dollars as above) and half a dollar to the groom.

Very good paſtures are to be had, at half a dollar per week, for each mare or Jenny. The fences are good, and the whole within an exterior one of poſt and rail, which contributes much to their ſecurity; but, againſt theſts or eſcapes there will be no warranty.

No accounts will be raiſed for the covering of theſe animals; of courſe, the whole coſt muſt be paid at the ſtand, before the females are taken therefrom.

WILLIAM PEARCE, *Manager.*

Mount-Vernon, February 24, 1794.

DOCTOR FENDALL

Reſpectfully preſents his compliments to the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, and begs leave to inform them that he has juſt arrived in this Town with a view to remain a ſhort time in the exerciſe of his profeſſion. His character as a Dentiſt he truſts is ſo well eſtabliſhed as to require no ſelf-commendation. Having given many ſpecimens of his abilities in performing the various operations upon the Teeth ſome eight or ten years ago in this place he has it happily in his power to appeal to thoſe perſons whoſe confidence he then obtained for the degree of reputation to which he is entitled.

Dr. FENDALL's reſidence will be at the Houſe of P. R. FENDALL, Eſq. where he will be ready to receive any applications that may be made to him, and will, upon ſhort notice, wait upon ſuch perſons as are diſpoſed to employ him. Alexandria, March 24, 1794.

☞ THE Commiſſioners appointed to execute the Law for paving certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria, *give Notice*, That they will give Half a Dollar for every Ton of STONE, ſuitable for that purpoſe, delivered upon ſuch wharf in the Town of Alexandria, as ſhall be directed when brought into the port.—The Stone beſt calculated for paving is of an oval kind, weighing from fifteen pounds to ſixty or upwards. The money will be paid as ſoon as the Stone is landed. They will alſo want two hundred RED CEDAR or LOCUST POSTS, ſeven feet in length, and of ſuch thickneſs as to ſquare eight inches by ſeven, which will be paid for as ſoon as landed. As they purpoſe to begin the buſineſs as ſoon as the ſeaſon will admit, perſons acquainted with paving may find it an object worth their attention, and an early application for employment.

JAMES KEITH,
RICHARD CONWAY,
GEORGE GILPIN.

Feb. 26, 1794.

JOHN KITTEN,
TAILOR & HABIT-MAKER,

Royal-Street, nearly oppoſite the Shop lately occupied by Mr. *John Harper*,

Gives notice to the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria that he now carries on his buſineſs in its various branches and faſhions, which he means to procure twice a year, if poſſible, in their ſeaſons; and flatters himſelf he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe whom it may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

Alexandria, April 4, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber having determined to decline buſineſs in this town, offers for ſale the leaſe of the houſe he now occupies, (being about two and an half years) on the corner of Royal and Cameron ſtreets, in which he has built an oven, and is now in the beſt order, having every accommodation and utenſil for carying on the baking buſineſs.

N. B. Such as have any demands againſt him are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and he would thank thoſe indebted to him to make a ſpeedy ſettlement.

LEWIS SEFFLEY.

Alexandria, March 24, 1794.

☞ THE Subſcriber offers his ſervices to the gentlemen of Alexandria in the capacity of an Expreſs-Rider to any part of the United States, or executing any ſmall errands in Alexandria and its neighbourhood. He is well acquainted with Gardening, and will cheerfully ſerve any gentlemen who may pleaſe to employ him in that way. He alſo makes and ſells Shoe-Black, at the old Store-Houſe of Mr. *John Muir*, deceaſed. He will alſo wait on any Military Company who may apply to him, in the character of Drummer.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Alexandria, April 6, 1794.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGRO woman who underſtands well the duties of a Houſe Servant—For one who can come well recommended the moſt liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Printing-Office. April 2.

M'MUNN & SITTLER,
COPPERSMITHS & TINMEN,

Reſpectfully inform the Public that they have eſtabliſhed a Manufactory in this Town next door to Col. *Hoof*'s, where they make and repair, in the beſt manner, the following Articles:

Stills of all ſizes,	Tin Plates and Diſhes,
Brew-Kettles,	Bake-Pans,
Fiſh do.	Tin Ovens,
Tea do.	Sheet-Iron Stoves,
Waſh do.	Cabin do.
Hatters' do.	Stove-Pipes,
Fullers' do.	Scales and Weights,
Coffeepots,	Gutters & Spouts,
Chocolate do.	All kinds of Ship-work done either in lead or copper.
Drippingpans,	
Saucepans,	
Stew do.	

☞ All orders executed with punctuality and deſpatch, and the higheſt price given for OLD COPPER, BRASS and LEAD.

*** They will keep a conſtant ſupply of LAMP, TANNERS' & LINSEED OIL, & SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.

Alexandria, Jan. 26, 1794. (1 y.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg, to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kinds of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tins old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice, in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddle boſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkellets, the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price. The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper, braſs, pewter or lead.

Alexandria, November 2, 1793. (1 y.)

JAMES JOBSON,
TIN and COPPER SMITH,
From Philadelphia,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the encouragement he has met with ſince his ſhort reſidence in this place, and at the ſame time begs leave to inform them, that he has removed from the upper part of King-ſtreet, to the north ſide of the Market-houſe, near the Bank, where he purpoſes carrying on his buſineſs in its various branches, and flatters himſelf that his work will be ſufficient to recommend itſelf, having ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to it, and thoſe who pleaſe to make trial of his work will find it their intereſt to deal with him again.

All orders, ſuitable for town or country ſtorekeepers, thankfully received, and carefully pack'd up on the ſhorteſt notice, and a generous allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

All kinds of Tin and Copper work carefully repaired, ſuch as ſtills, waſh-kettles, &c. and tea-kittles, coffeepots and ſaucepans tinned in the beſt manner, and on reaſonable terms.

He buys or exchanges for new, all old copper, braſs, pewter or lead.

☞ One or two JOURNEYMEN wanted at the above buſineſs.

Alexandria, March 24, 1794.

EDUCATION.

THE ſubſcriber offers his ſervice to the public, for inſtructing a claſs in the uſe of the Globes, and of all the different branches of Geography. He will be ready to receive this claſs on Monday the 5th of May next, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

From the very liberal encouragement he has met with ſince his reſidence in Alexandria, he flatters himſelf that a branch of ſcience ſo neceſſary, inſtructing, and entertaining, will be duly patroniſed.

Terms of Tuition may be known by applying at the School-Room.

He continues his day ſchool, in which are taught, the Engliſh Language Grammatically—Reading—Writing—Arithmetic—Book-keeping——Navigation, and other branches of the Mathematics.

ANDREW FORD.

Alexandria, March 28, 1794.

FRESH CLOVER SEED,

Of an excellent quality, juſt received and for ſale by

PHILIP WANTON.